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The Health of Andover

Health



Annual Report of the
Medical Officer of Health
1961

THE HEALTH OF ANDOVER

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1961

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BOROUGH OF ANDOVER

1961

Mayor

Councillor Mrs. B.P.E. Machin

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councillor H. Randall

Vice-Chairman

Councillor P.S. Batchelor

Members

His Worship The Mayor

Councillor J.H. Gardner

Councillor Lt. Col. A.F. Smith

Councillor Mrs. M.E. Price

Councillor M. Loveridge

Councillor C. Horne

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

A. C. Howard, M.D., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector &
Borough Shops Acts Inspector

A. R. Tarrant, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector

R. D. Prichard, M.A.P.H.I.

Medical Officer of Health's Secretary

Miss M. B. Lowman

Clerk

Mrs. P. Portsmouth (Resigned 25th August, 1961)
Miss S. Mesney (Appointed 9th August, 1961)

Student Public Health Inspector

R. L. Barry

OUTDOOR STAFF

Rodent Operator

A. Prosser

General Assistant (Part-Time Rodent Work)

D. Mundy

BOROUGH OF ANDOVER
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

August, 1962.

To His Worship the Mayor,

Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Andover:

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough for the year 1961.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year population of the Borough was 17,410, an increase of 950 on the figure for 1960, and also an increase of 36 on the Census figure taken in April, 1961, so although the natural increase of population, i.e. the net gain of births over deaths was only 126, it is obvious that the population of the Borough is increasing.

The Vital Statistics again show little change from previous years and again compare favourably, but do not differ significantly, from the national rates for England and Wales.

The incidence of notifiable infectious diseases was high, due to the perennial endemicity of measles which was unusually high in the country in 1961, but apart from 5 cases of Sonne dysentery and 1 case of food poisoning, due to salmonellosis, no serious diseases were notified.

During the year, consultation and co-operation with the London County Council and Hampshire County Council continued on the Town Development project, and during the year, a certain amount of opposition to the scheme became apparent. However, the agreement between the Borough Council and the two County Councils was signed during the year, and the plans are nearing completion. The Minister of Housing and Local Government decided to hold a Public Enquiry early in 1962.

The original slum clearance programme submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in 1955, under Section I of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, was virtually completed during the year, and in less than 20 of the 132 unfit houses, statutory action remained to be taken. During the year, a further survey was carried out and a new slum clearance programme was approved by the Council which included a few of the houses in the original programme, which were considered not to be a matter of extreme urgency on health grounds.

A new housing site near the London Road was prepared, and the building of 88 new houses was started during the year, mainly with the object of rehousing tenants from unfit properties.

During the year, 21 applications for licences under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, were received. These applications were dealt with firstly by the Hampshire County Council as the Planning Authority, with the result that 10 were refused and enforcement action authorised, one granted permanent planning permission (20 caravans), 6 were granted limited planning permission (100 caravans), 3 were deemed to have permanent existing user rights (7 caravans), and in one case the current planning permission did not expire until the end of 1964 (36 caravans).

These planning decisions prevented the Council from enforcing many of the site conditions which are necessary under Section 5 of the Act, and there is little doubt that shortage of caravan sites in the Borough in the next few years will cause many difficulties for many families. Admittedly caravans do not make good permanent homes, but the shortage of houses in the country generally, has forced a large proportion of the population to depend on them for somewhere to live.

Mrs. P. Portsmouth resigned during the year from her post as clerk to the Public Health Department, and I should like to pay tribute to her zeal and hard work while she was working in the office. Miss S. Mesney was appointed to place her in August.

I have to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and encouragement, the Chief Public Health Inspector for his contribution to the report on the hygiene and sanitary circumstances of the borough, and all the staff of the Public Health Department for their assistance and co-operation, especially my secretary, Miss M. B. Lowman.

My thanks are also due to the Borough Surveyor and Housing Manager for information on the activities of their Departments, which has been invaluable to me in the production of this report.

I remain, Mr. Mayor,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. Ward

Medical Officer of Health.

General Statistics
(1960 figures in brackets)

Area (in acres)	6,381	(6,381)
Registrar-General's estimate of mid-year population	17,410	(16,460)
1961 Census figure	16,974	
Number of inhabited houses	5,135	(4,882)
Rateable Value	£289,162	(£277,222)
Sum represented by penny rate	£1158.2s.5.77d	(£1109.0s.8.15d)

The population trend of Andover is as follows:-

1953	15,440	1957	16,150
1954	15,600	1958	16,070
1955	15,680	1959	15,950
1956	15,940	1960	16,460
	1961	17,410	

Vital Statistics

		<u>Births</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Live Births	326	156	170
Legitimate Live Births	309	142	167
Illegitimate Live Births	17	14	3
Still Births	7	5	2

Birth Rates

Andover Borough England & Wales

Live Birth Rate	18.7	17.4
Comparability Factor	0.97	
Corrected Birth Rate	18.1	
Still Birth Rate	21.0	18.7
Illegitimate Birth Rate	5.2 per cent.	

Deaths (All Causes)

SEXES (all ca)

Total	200	98	102
Infant Deaths	6	3	3
Neonatal Deaths	4	3	1
Early Neonatal Deaths	4	3	1
Maternal Deaths	0		

Death Rates

Andover Borough England & Wales

All Causes	11.49	12.0
Comparability Factor	0.85	
Corrected Rate	9.8	
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 total births	Nil	

Infant Mortality

Andover Borough England & Wales

Total Infant Mortality Rate	18.4	21.4
Legitimate Mortality Rate	19.4	
Illegitimate Mortality Rate	Nil	

Neonatal Mortality

Andover Borough England & Wales

Neonatal Mortality Rate	12.3	15.5
Perinatal Mortality Rate	33.0	32.2
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	12.3	

The Birth and Death Rates are calculated per 1000 of the population.

The Infantile and Neonatal Mortality Rates are calculated per 1000 live births.
The Still Birth and Perinatal Mortality Rates are calculated per 1000.

The Still Birth and Perinatal Mortality Rates are calculated per 1000 total births, live and still.

The Illegitimate Birth Rate is calculated as a percentage of total live births.)

Vital Statistics

(a) Live Births

A total of 326 live births occurred during the year, 156 boys and 170 girls. The live Birth Rate, corrected for age and sex distribution by the Registrar-General's comparability factor was 18.1 per thousand population. The rate for England and Wales for 1961 was 17.4.

(b) Still Birth Rate

The number of still births was 7, giving a still birth rate of 21.0 per thousand total births (live and still). The figure for England and Wales was 18.7 per thousand total births (live and still).

(c) Deaths

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 200, 98 males and 102 females. This gives a local death rate, corrected by the Registrar-General's comparability factor for age and sex distribution of 9.8 per thousand population. This again compares favourably with the rate for England and Wales of 12.0 per thousand.

The chief causes of death were proportionately:-

1. Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System These conditions caused

75 deaths or 37.5% of all deaths. Of these, 15 male and 10 female deaths were due to coronary artery disease (12.5% of the total deaths).

2. Cancer Cancers of various types accounted for 33 deaths (16.5%).

Of these, 4 were due to lung cancer, all in males.

3. Apoplexies or Vascular Lesions of the Central Nervous System

These accounted for 24 deaths (12.0%).

4. Respiratory Diseases

These accounted for 22 deaths (11%).

In addition, there were 2 deaths from influenza, and 4 cases of accidental death of which 2 were associated with motor vehicles, and also there were 2 deaths from suicide in males.

Infantile, Neonatal, and Early Neonatal Mortality

Infant deaths totalled 6, and of these deaths 4 occurred during the first month, and during the first week of life. These figures give a low infant mortality rate of 18.4, a Neonatal Rate of 12.3, and an Early Neonatal Rate of 12.3 per thousand live births.

Perinatal Mortality

The Perinatal Mortality Rate which is a combination of the early neonatal deaths (under one week) and the still births, is 33.0.

Infectious Diseases

The incidence of notifiable infectious disease was high during the year, and the sex and age groups are set out in Appendix 'G', but apart from 5 cases of Sonne dysentery in one family in a caravan, and 1 case of infection with *Salmonella Typhi-murium* in a baby of 18 months of age, no serious notifiable diseases were reported. The high incidence was due to the biennial wave of measles of which 228 cases were notified. In addition, there were 9 cases of scarlet fever, and 5 cases of whooping cough.

Tuberculosis

One new case of non-respiratory tuberculosis was notified in a boy of 14 years.

National Assistance Act 1948 - Section 47

No formal action was taken under this Section during the year.

Immunisation and Vaccination

Anterior Poliomyelitis

During 1961 vaccination against poliomyelitis continued in all age groups up to 40 years of age, and in certain special groups of persons over that age, using the Salk type killed vaccine. During the summer months the Minister of Health gave authority for all children between the ages of 5 and 12 years to be given a fourth boosting injection in cases where a year or more had elapsed after the third injection had been given. For this purpose all the primary schools were visited and the injections given in those cases where the parents consented. Others were done in practitioners' surgeries and the response of the public was remarkably good, and a very high proportion of children in this age group were given the extra protection.

During the year, the Council agreed to co-operate in a Survey of the excretion incidence of Enteroviruses, which include poliomyelitis, in randomly selected children under 5 years of age. The Survey commenced in June, 1961, and was initiated by the Public Health Laboratory Service with the approval of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

During each week, 10 children were selected at random by Health Visitors in the three districts for which I am Medical Officer of Health, and the parents were subsequently visited by the Public Health Inspectors who left a letter of explanation and collected a faecal specimen from the child, which was subsequently sent to the Laboratory at Winchester, and from there to the Epidemiological Research Laboratory, Colindale, where the incidence of natural excretion of enteroviruses was assessed.

The Survey continued for a whole year and it will be some time before the results are published, but it will be interesting to learn the natural incidence of the polio and other entero-viruses in children before the Sabin type of attenuated oral poliomyelitis vaccine is employed for immunisation purposes.

I must express my thanks to the Health Visitors for their co-operation in supplying the names and addresses of the selected children, and the Public Health Inspectors for the additional work they had to perform in carrying out the Survey.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

Immunisation against those three infections was continued using the popular triple antigen most frequently, although separate antigens were sometimes employed in a few instances against diphtheria and whooping cough either separately or together.

During the autumn months, the Primary Schools were again visited and booster doses given to those children whose parents consented and who had entered the schools during the previous twelve months.

During the past few years occasional outbreaks of diphtheria have occurred but the incidence of whooping cough has decreased considerably over the years. If diphtheria is to be kept under control it is of vital importance that not less than 70 per cent. of children should be fully protected both in infancy and during the years at school.

The numbers of immunisations done in the Borough of Andover are set out in the Table in Appendix 'H'.

Vaccination Against Smallpox

The County Medical Officer informs me that 195 infants under 1 year were vaccinated during the year. This represents 60% of the total number of babies born during the year, as compared with 65.8% in 1960.

Vaccination during the first year of life is no less important than the other immunisation procedures. Once a person has received a successful primary vaccination the effect of re-vaccination is considerably less disturbing and also the immunity is raised by antibody production in the body very much more rapidly, so that any contact of a case of smallpox who has received a successful primary vaccination can almost certainly be protected from acquiring the disease by re-vaccination during the first few days after contact.

Naturally all immunisation procedures entail certain risks and the risk of vaccination in infancy is slightly higher than later in life - nevertheless the benefits conferred during life outweigh the risks involved until smallpox is eradicated from the endemic areas of Asia and Africa, which have become so much more dangerous in this respect with modern air travel.

Administration of Health Services

National Health Service Act, 1946.

The administration of these devolved services is carried out by the Andover and Kingsclere District Health Sub-Committee of the County Council. The County Council is the Local Health Authority, but the District Health Sub-Committee has at its disposal a considerable amount of information and knowledge of the local districts and an important, if not spectacular side of the work, is the appointment of district nurses and midwives.

Meetings are held at Andover and Kingsclere in 8 months of each year. Reports are submitted on infectious diseases, births and deaths, inspection of nurseries, immunisation and vaccination, midwifery and maternity services, home help services, nursing accommodation, and matters of health importance, in which the three districts have a common interest.

Each District Council in addition to three nominated Councillors appoints two co-opted members, who usually represent a voluntary organisation such as the W.V.S., the Red Cross or St. John's Ambulance Brigade, and in this way valuable assistance is obtained.

During 1961, the "Meals on Wheels" Service for old people was extended considerably in the three districts. With the help of the W.V.S. and other contributors, the Andover Borough Council started a service during the year and other areas served were Overton, Kingsclere, Ecchinswell, Woolton Hill, Appleshaw, Penton Mewsey and Hurstbourne Tarrant.

Housing

I am grateful to the Housing Manager for the following report on housing progress during the year:-

A most important addition to the stock of Council accommodation was completed during 1961, in the form of a block of 33 aged person flatlets at St. Ann's House, Suffolk Road. The block contains 24 single and 9 double flatlets, with communal lounge, and a Warden's flat. The flats are served by 18 W.C.s, and 10 bathrooms, a laundry with 2 washing machines, a drying room and an external drying area. Two types of bath are provided, so that tenants may have the choice of "slipper" or the "sitting" type.

The background central heating provides an environment particularly suitable for the aged, and experience has shown that no difficulty results from the shared toilet facilities when these are on the scale provided at St. Ann's House.

In view of the large proportion of the waiting list that require such accommodation, the completion of 12 aged persons' bungalows at The Drove, was a most welcome increase in this type of dwelling.

In spite of the limited building programme, it was possible to rehouse 6 families from houses which were the subject of Closing Orders or Demolition orders.

Water Supplies

Public Supply

The work on the new 1,000,000 gallon reservoir has commenced, and it is hoped it will be completed by the end of 1962. The Borough Water Undertaking will be transferred to the Southampton Corporation Water Department under the Regrouping Scheme with effect from the 1st April, 1962.

Private Supplies

(i) Pickett Twenty (15 houses)

Number with wells	1
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(ii) Smannell and Woodhouse (12 houses)

Number with bores	3
-------------------	---

(iii) Charlton and Foxcotte (127 houses)

Number with wells	1
-------------------	---

Number with bores	3
-------------------	---

(iv) East Anton (11 houses)

Number with bores	2
-------------------	---

(v) Picket Piece - Ox-Drove (66 houses)

Number with wells	7
-------------------	---

Number with bores	6
-------------------	---

+ (4 caravans)	
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It will be seen from the above that 23 dwellings and 4 caravans take a supply of water from sources other than a public main. The main supply is readily available except in the case of 6 dwellings and one caravan.

Sampling

Seven samples of water were taken from private wells, with the result that three wells were found to be polluted.

Polluted Wells

With reference to the Annual Report for 1960, (Page 18 (vi)), the Council resolved to defer statutory action to close a polluted well in Picket Piece, but application was made to the Andover Borough Magistrate Court for an order to close another in the Ox-Drove, under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 140.

An order was made by the Magistrates, directing the owner to permanently close the well, it being found to be polluted so as to be prejudicial to health. The owner failed to comply with the order, and the Council resolved to make application to the Magistrates for an order to carry out the work and recover the costs. This action was due to be heard in February of 1962.

The other house in the area found to have a polluted well was connected to the main supply.

Dangerous Wells

The polluted well referred to above in respect of which an order to close was made, was in a dangerous state, but this point could not be raised as there is no specific provision to deal with danger.

It would be difficult to argue that a dangerous well is likely to become so polluted as to be dangerous to health, unless supported by evidence of a likely source of pollution in the area, so as to bring it within the scope of closing under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 140, or as a statutory nuisance under Section 141.

This omission could have been rectified in the Public Health Act, 1961, by bringing wells within the scope of Section 25 (Emergency Measures to Deal with Dangerous Buildings) or by an amendment to Section 140 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Supplies to Dairies and Dairy Farms

The duty of ensuring that dairy farms are provided with a supply of water suitable for the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959, passed to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on October 1st, 1949. There are eleven such farms within the Borough, nine of which take a main supply.

One dairy pasteurising milk derives its water supply from a bore on the premises and samples taken and submitted for bacteriological examination proved satisfactory.

Main Supply

Sampling

5 samples taken by the Public Health Department from selected points, and submitted for bacteriological examination proved satisfactory.

Standpipes

The only houses with standpipes are those in respect of which slum clearance action has been taken.

Milk Supplies

There are nine persons registered as distributors of milk and eight premises registered as dairies within the Borough. The W.I. is registered as a distributor of cream for their Friday market at the Star and Garter Inn.

The County Council has delegated its powers in respect of the licensing and supervision of pasteurising plants to the Borough Council. Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, are as follows:-

Form B

Dealers (Tuberculin Tested) Licences	6
--------------------------------------	---

Form C

Dealers (Pasteuriser's) Licences	3
----------------------------------	---

Form E

Dealers (Pre-packed Milk) Licences	
------------------------------------	--

(a) Tuberculin Tested	9
-----------------------	---

(b) Pasteurised	13
-----------------	----

(c) Sterilised	4
----------------	---

Pasteurising Plants

Three milk pasteurising plants, one holder and two High Temperature Short Time type, were in operation within the Borough until July, when one holder type plant ceased, the dealer concerned obtaining milk bottled from a plant at Swindon, delivery being made by refrigerated vehicles.

Samples from Dealers

43 samples of raw T.T. milk were taken for bacteriological examination, 2 of which failed to satisfy the prescribed official tests.

A total of 152 samples were taken from pasteurising plants, 2 of which failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue test, and for 27 of the samples, the Methylene Blue test was void.

9 samples of milk were taken from a slot machine, one of which failed the prescribed tests.

2 samples of sterilised milk taken for the Turbidity test proved satisfactory.

Samples from Schools

80 samples of pasteurised milk were taken from schools, 76 of which satisfied the prescribed tests, 2 failed the Methylene Blue test, and 2 failed the Phosphatase test.

Biological Examination

6 samples of raw T.T. milk were submitted for biological examination, 4 of which proved negative for Myco. Tuberculosis and Brucella Abortus, and 2 proved positive for Brucella Abortus.

Milk Bottle Cleansing

284 bottles were taken during the year for bacteriological examination, 236 of which proved satisfactory (83.1%), 24 fairly satisfactory (8.4%), and 24 unsatisfactory (8.4%).

Statutory Action

Proceedings were taken against a dairyman as follows:-

(a) Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959. (Regulation 27)

A complaint received by the Winchester Rural District Council regarding a dirty milk bottle which contained milk pasteurised in the Borough of Andover was reported to the Public Health Committee, with the result that the distributor, who pasteurised and bottled the milk, was prosecuted.

The case was heard by the Borough Magistrates and a plea of "guilty" entered.

A fine of £5. together with £2. 2s. 0d. advocate fee was imposed.

Disinfection and Disinfestation

(i) Disinfection

Articles requiring steam disinfection are dealt with at St. John's Hospital, by arrangement. It was not found necessary to carry out the disinfection of any premises after infectious diseases during the year. Library books are disinfected before return.

(ii) Disinfestation

Work was carried out at premises infested as follows:-

Ants	19	Slugs	3
Flies	12	Bugs	1
Cockroaches	1	Woodlice	1
Fleas	1	Woodworm	1
Beetles	13	Red Mites	1
Bees	3	Maggots	1
		Silver Fish	2

A liquid, powder, or smoke insecticide is applied as found necessary.

Requests were received for assistance in respect of nuisance from wasps, and 156 nests were destroyed, Lindane smoke fumers being effectively used in most cases.

(iii) Rodent Control

(i) Statistics Year Ended 31st December, 1961.

No. of complaints received and dealt with	254	(185)*
No. of premises surveyed	346	(322)
No. of premises treated	395	(324)

*The figures in brackets relate to the corresponding period of 1960.

The total number of properties in the Borough at 31st March, 1961, was 5,823. This included 67 agricultural properties.

(ii) Organisation

A free service is provided to domestic premises. Business and agricultural premises are treated on a cost of labour and materials basis.

Complaints of rabbits are referred to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

(iii) Hampshire No. 1 Workable Area Committee

The Committee held three meetings at Andover during the year, the Council being represented on each occasion. The object of the Committee is to achieve the co-ordination of the work of Rodent Control by the constituent Local Authorities.

Swimming Pools and Hot Baths

(a) Borough Swimming Pool

The swimming pool has continued to furnish a service to the community limited by the capacity of the pool, and dressing accommodation.

Special attention is given to the purity of the water which is continually circulating at the rate of 13,800 gallons per hour, filtered and chlorinated. Chlorine residual tests are carried out daily by the attendant, and also by the Public Health Inspectors at the time of sampling. 34 samples were taken during the swimming season, all of which were satisfactory. Reports on all samples are posted on the notice board at the pool and are noted with interest by the public.

The Surveyor has supplied the following statistics for the year 1961:-

Bathers

Adults	3,420
Children	18,667
Special Organisations	438
(Adults and Children)	<hr/>
	22,525

Groups School children 8,165

Spectators

Adults	1,581
Children	1,354
	<hr/> 2,935

The hot baths were closed in September, 1954, and have not been reopened.

(b) Grammar School Swimming Pool

This pool has an automatic chlorination plant and 18 samples were taken by Public Health Inspectors in the swimming season, all of which were satisfactory. Chlorine residual tests are carried out by Public Health Inspectors at the time of sampling.

Parks and Sports Ground

All Parks, open spaces and sports areas are being maintained and improved as the finances will allow.

The changing rooms and new pavilion including public conveniences at the London Road Sports Centre have been completed. The new cricket table and two football pitches on the new Batchelors Barn field are in use.

Sanitation

292 houses are not connected to a main sewerage system and 5 houses have bucket or chemical closets, with waste water drainage connected to the main sewer. Two houses without drainage were provided with septic tanks, and one new house was built with septic tank drainage.

The reduction in the number of cesspools is accounted for by the sewer extension to the Barlows Lane area which was finished during the year. 19 houses in this area still have cesspools, and efforts will be made to secure their connection where possible.

The clearing of blocked drains and water closets is treated as a public health service, and 100 of these were cleared forthwith by the out-door staff without charge. Repairs and improvements to drains and sanitary fittings were affected at 8 premises, and 16 hydraulic and smoke tests were applied in connection with this work.

Sewerage

The Borough Surveyor, Mr. J. C. Middleton-Taylor, reports that the scheme for the foul drainage of the Winchester Road, Chestnut Avenue and Barlows Lane area has been completed.

The scheme for the reconstruction of the sewer in the Junction Road area is progressing satisfactorily although rather slowly. The mode of carrying out the work has been drawn up in order to avoid as little inconvenience as possible to road users, and owners and occupiers of adjoining property.

A length of sewer to Enham Alamein village has been relaid, as due to the high level of the springs in the autumn the amount of infiltration in the old sewer was excessive, and the Pumping Station at Knights Enham was unable to cope with the flow, the result being that sewage was flowing down the road from overflowing manholes. It is hoped that the remedial measures carried out will be effective.

Sewage Treatment

The Sewage Works are producing a satisfactory effluent.

Public Cleansing

Public cleansing facilities in the Borough have been maintained, full weekly refuse collection services being given to domestic properties and more frequent services to trade premises. With the steady increase of the town, the storage facilities at the Incinerator at certain times are inadequate, and consideration in a preliminary manner is being given to a scheme for mechanising the handling of the refuse, and the provision of storage hoppers.

Public Conveniences

The existing public conveniences have continued to give a limited service to the public. Planning approval is awaited for a scheme for the erection of new public conveniences in Suffolk Road near the entrance to the Car Park. It is hoped that the work can be started next year.

Slum Clearance Programme

The programme as submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in 1955 under Section 1 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, was as follows:-

Houses in Town area	-	111
Houses in Rural area	-	21
	<u>Total</u>	<u>132</u>

The following is a summary of the action taken up to the end of 1961:-

Original Programme	-	132
Deletions	-	15
	<u></u>	<u></u>
Additions 1959	-	117
Additions 1960	-	13
Additions 1961	-	4
	<u></u>	<u>3</u>
Action taken or commenced	-	137
	<u></u>	<u>119</u>
Remaining	-	18
	<u></u>	<u></u>

Details of action taken during the year is as follows:-

a) Individual Unfit Houses

(i) Closing Orders

Closing Orders in respect of 6 houses known as Nos. 115 to 120, Meadow View Cottages, Charlton, were revoked and substituted by Demolition Orders.

A well maintained payment was made in respect of No. 118, which had been owner/occupied.

Closing Orders were made in respect of No. 55, New Street, No. 75, New Street, No. 101, London Street, and Nos. 4 and 5, Andover Down.

Rehousing was undertaken by the Council.

(ii) Demolition Orders

Demolition Orders were made in respect of Nos. 47 and 49, Chantry Street, No. 132, New Street, and Nos. 17 and 19, Eastfield Road.

Rehousing was undertaken by the Council.

(iii) Houses Demolished

Nos. 17 and 19, Eastfield Road.

No. 12, Junction Road.

Nos. 2 and 4, East Street.

Rehousing was undertaken by the Council except in one case where the owner/occupier found his own accommodation.

(b) Clearance Areas

(i) East Street Clearance Area (3 houses)

This area comprising houses known as Nos. 56, 58 and 60, East Street, and other buildings thereon, was declared a Clearance Area in 1959, and the Council decided to purchase the property by agreement, and if necessary compulsorily.

The Council were unable to reach agreement regarding the purchase of Nos. 56 and 58, East Street, and a Compulsory Purchase Order was made. An objection was lodged on behalf of the owner in this matter, and a local Inquiry was held on the 11th October.

Although the question of unfitness was raised and argued, the main objection appeared to be in respect of the valuation of the property, but the Inspector ruled that this was not relevant to the Inquiry.

Negotiations to acquire the area are still proceeding.

(ii) Winchester Street Clearance Area No. 2. (9 Houses)

This area comprising houses known as Nos. 46 to 62, Winchester Street, was declared a Clearance Area in 1960.

Negotiations to acquire the area were still proceeding.

(iii) South Street Clearance Area No.2. (9 Houses)

This area comprising houses known as Nos. 46 to 62, South Street, was declared a Clearance Area in 1960.

Negotiations to acquire the area were still proceeding.

(iv) West Street - Portland Place Clearance Area (25 Houses)

This area comprising 25 terrace type houses and one other building, were surveyed and represented to the Public Health Committee and declared a Clearance Area. Clearance will displace 54 persons, and negotiations to purchase by agreement were proceeding.

(v) New Street Clearance Area (2 Houses)

This area comprising 2 houses known as Nos. 31 and 33, New Street, were surveyed and represented to the Public Health Committee and declared a Clearance Area.

Clearance will displace 5 persons.

Rent Act, 1957

Part I - Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1) Number of applications for certificates	2
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates	-
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	-
(b) in respect of all defects	2
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	-
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	-

(6) Number of certificates issued 2

Part II - Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates 1

(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates-

(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection -

(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority 1

Part III - Certificates as to the Remedyng of Defects

No. of certificates issued 1

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

Caravan Site Licences

Applications were received in respect of 21 sites, which are treated as applications for planning permission in the first place, and forwarded to the Area Planning Officer of the Hampshire County Council.

Planning decisions resulted in 10 refusals, and authority to take enforcement action to secure the discontinuance of these sites at the end of two years.

Licences were issued in respect of the remaining 11 sites as follows:-

<u>Site</u>	<u>No. of Caravans</u>	<u>Planning Decision</u>
Shaw Close, Weyhill Road.	90	Permission until 31st Jan. 1966, with running down conditions.
Springfield Filling Station, London Road.	6	as above
Roman Way	36	Current planning permission expires 31st Dec. 1964.
Queen Charlotte Inn, London Road.	3	Permanent existing user rights.
"Ashley", Ox Drove, Picket Piece.	3	as above

<u>Site</u>	<u>No. of Caravans</u>	<u>Planning Decision</u>
Picket Piece.	1	Permanent existing user rights.
Hinkley Down Farm	1	Permission until 31st Jan. 1962.
Mead Hedges	1	Permission until 30th June, 1966.
Building Site, Lewes Road.	1	Permission until 31st Dec. 1961.
Brewood Farm, Dover Down.	1	Permission until 1st July, 1966.
Brewood Garage, London Road.	20	Permanent permission.

Licences are issued to expire on a given date or without limitation, in accordance with the planning permission. Conditions attached to the licences are based on the standard list of conditions compiled by the Hants and Isle of Wight Branch of the Association of Public Health Inspectors in conjunction with County Officials and site operators, with certain amendments and deletions as found necessary.

An appeal to the Borough Magistrates entered by the owner of Shaw Close against conditions to secure the running down of the site, was subsequently withdrawn after discussions which resulted in the deletion of the clauses objected to.

This site owner also appealed to the Minister of Housing and Local Government against a decision of the Hampshire County Council in granting planning permission to impose conditions requiring the discontinuance of the site by the 1st January, 1966, and to secure the running down of the site within that period. This resulted in the Minister allowing the appeal to the extent that the running down conditions on the site should be deleted, and the limited period of five years remain, at the end of which, the matter will be reviewed by the Planning Authority.

Slaughtering

The new Public Slaughterhouse, situated at Enham Arch, New Street, came into use on the 8th May, 1960. The main building is of precast concrete construction, and provides for a daily throughput of 40 cattle units.

The slaughtering is carried out by a contractor (a local wholesale and retail butcher) under agreement with the Council, including a Clause which provides that there shall be no slaughtering other than casualties or cases of genuine emergency on Sundays or on any weekday after 6 p.m.

Inspection

100% inspection of all animals slaughtered was carried out, details of which are shown in Appendix 'D'(i).

17,940 animals were slaughtered and inspections entailed 740 visits to the slaughterhouse. The restriction on the hours of slaughter and the prohibition of Sunday slaughter is reflected in the considerably reduced overtime worked, and from this it appears possible to control the hours of slaughtering and prohibit Sunday slaughtering (other than casualty or emergency) in private slaughterhouses, by regulations.

The effect of the tuberculosis eradication scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is still reflected in the low figures for tuberculosis. (Reference Appendix 'D'(i).)

Disposal of Condemned Meat

No difficulty has arisen regarding the disposal of condemned meat. Voluntary surrender of all meat and offal found to be unfit for human consumption is obtained, and a certificate given to the owner.

All unfit meat and offal is weighed and immediately removed in special bins from the slaughterhouse to a separate fly proof condemned-meat-room from which it is taken by arrangement with a reputable contractor who has entered into an undertaking to the effect that the meat and offal is sterilised and processed as required by the Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations, 1960.

As an additional safeguard all condemned meat and offal is severely mutilated and stained with a vegetable dye before it is permitted to be removed from the condemned-meat-room when a receipt is obtained from the contractor.

Cysticercus Bovis

100% inspection of beef carcases and offal for the detection of cysts is carried out and details of carcases dealt with are shown in Appendix 'D'(i). Affected carcases and offal are removed for cold storage for a period of 21 days at a temperature not exceeding 20°F. This complies with Memo/3 Meat, but the carcase is labelled and a release certificate issued to the owner which permits the removal of the carcase at the expiration of the storage period. No difficulty has been experienced in this respect to date.

Liver Fluke

The continued loss of liver by reason of fluke (*Distoma Hepaticum*) is still a matter for attention. 70 livers and 213 part livers of cattle, were condemned during the year 1961, but the majority of these are collected for pharmaceutical purposes. The number of animals shown under the heading of "Sheep and Lambs" in Appendix 'D'(i) comprises a very large percentage of lambs, and this accounts for the small number of livers condemned for fluke, three during the year.

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

The above Act provides for the humane and scientific slaughter of animals, the licensing of slaughtermen, and for purposes connected therewith, and covers the kinds of animals and types of instruments to be specified in the licence. Nine applications for licences were granted for a period of twelve months in each case. Action regarding contravention of the provisions of the Act was not found necessary during the year.

The Temple-Cox and Cash captive bolt type humane killer is used at the Public Slaughterhouse. An Electrolethaler is used for stunning pigs and sheep. Every endeavour is made to ensure that all animals are slaughtered without pain or suffering and a demonstration of the methods employed is given to anyone interested.

Ascaris (Milk Spots)

263 livers amounting to approximately $707\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of liver were condemned by reason of milk spots during the year. Apart from the loss of liver mentioned, there is an animal health problem with ascaris affecting the growth of pigs, and in many cases causing death in young pigs.

Knacker's Yards

These are situated in the adjoining rural districts and meat from one is sold from premises within the Borough for animal food.

Watercress Beds

Watercress growing is classified as one of the industries of Andover and a fair number of persons of both sexes find regular and seasonal employment in its various branches.

The groups of beds in the Borough of Andover cover an area of approximately 14 acres and the produce finds its way to most of the large markets by rail and road.

An inspection of watercress beds and packing premises was made during the year, and particular attention paid to the final washing.

Miscellaneous

Pigeons

The nuisance experienced from pigeons lessened considerably, particularly on the Guildhall, but trapping was continued on the roof with the result that 12 were humanely destroyed during the year. Racing pigeons are returned to the owners through the recognised organisations.

Pet Dealers Licences

Eleven licences were in force at the end of the year.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

The above Act provides for the licensing of persons keeping pet shops subject to compliance with such conditions as may be specified in the licence.

One licence was granted in respect of a shop selling goldfish and birds.

Pet Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

Under this Act, certain premises wherein any of the filling materials described in the Act are used for upholstery, stuffing or lining of bedding, bays, baby carriages, etc., have to be registered with the Council. The only premises required to be registered are those used by Enham Industries, Enham Lanein, and these were inspected twice during the year.

Inspection and Supervision of Food Premises

(i) Number of Premises

The following gives the number of food premises by type of business:-

Butchers	-	13
Grocers	-	28
Bakehouses	-	7
Works Canteens	-	12
Fish Friers	-	3
School Kitchens and Canteens	-	12
General Stores	-	30
Greengrocers	-	13
Cafes and Restaurants	-	26
Dairies	-	8
Wet Fishmongers	-	4
Licensed Premises	-	39
Slaughterhouses		
Private	-	Nil
Public	-	1
Ice-cream retailers	-	55
		<u>Total</u> - 251

(ii) Registered Premises

The following is the number of food premises by type registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

Storage and sale of ice-cream	55
Manufacture of sausages	13
Manufacture of pies	2
Cooking of hams	4
Frying of fish and potatoes	3

(iii) The Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959.

The one small scale manufacturer using a complete cold mix, ceased business during the year.

Temperatures are checked and conservators inspected regularly at all premises, and 13 samples of ice-cream from the above manufacturer and from retailers were submitted for bacteriological examination by the Methylene Blue reduction test at the Public Health Laboratory, Winchester, with the result that all samples were placed in Provisional Grade 1.

(iv) Market Stalls and Street Traders

The Saturday street market continues and the number of stall-holders selling food-stuffs is as follows:-

Fruit and Greengrocery	-	5
Fish	-	2
Canned and Pre-packed goods	-	1
Butcher	-	1
Sweets	-	1
Bread and cakes	-	1

A standpipe is fixed in the Market Place, so that stallholders can obtain water.

The conveniences for men at the Guildhall still fall below present day standards expected by the public. They are without the necessary washing facilities for use by stallholders selling foodstuffs, and the general public.

The Public Health Committee, after giving consideration to this matter, decided to ask the appropriate Committee to consider the provision of a hot water supply, soap and towels for the purpose.

The Parks and Properties Committee considered the matter in December, and decided to take no action.

It should be noted that it is difficult to enforce the provision of the necessary washing facilities for stalls under the Food Hygiene (General) regulations, 1960, other than in connection with a catering business supplying open food for immediate consumption.

Although the proposed new public conveniences in Suffolk Road will serve a useful purpose, the real solution lies in the provision of a building in the centre of the town, where it will meet the greatest need. This should be large enough, and provided with all facilities for the proper functioning of hygienic practices so as to justify the employment of attendants to ensure constant supervision and prevent vandalism.

The number of mobile Street Traders, other than stallholders, is

as follows:-

Fruit and Greengrocery	-	2
Grocery and Provisions	-	1
Butchers	-	2
Fish	-	1
Ice-Cream	--	5

In addition to the control under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, the Council have adopted byelaws with respect to the handling, wrapping etc., of food, and the sale of food in the open air, also Byelaws have been made to control rubbish and litter.

(v) Borough Market

Sales by auction of poultry (live and dressed) rabbits and hares, and miscellaneous foodstuffs, take place on Fridays at the Borough Market, Bridge Street, and regular inspection is carried out before sale.

An official Egg Grading and Packing Station is attached to this market. The storage and disposal of egg yolks from breakages was found to be satisfactory.

(vi) The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

No special educational campaign has been carried out but much work is still being done on an advisory basis, and the distribution of literature during the course of inspection.

Routine inspection of food premises is carried out and all contraventions were dealt with informally without resort to written notice.

(vii) Disposal of Condemned Food

All condemned food, other than meat, is disposed of at the Council's Refuse Incinerator.

The method of disposal of condemned meat is dealt with under the heading of "Meat and Meat Inspection". (Reference Pages 33 and 34.)

Shops Act

shops Act, 1950.

Routine inspections are carried out covering the following matters:-

- a) Provision of washing facilities and sanitary accommodation;
- b) Provision of lighting and heating;
- c) Facilities for taking meals;
- d) Closing of shops on weekly half-holidays;
- e) Evening closing;
- f) Assistants weekly half-holidays and meal intervals;
- g) Conditions of employment of young persons under 18 years of age;
- h) Sunday trading.

The Chief Public Health Inspector holds the Statutory appointment as Shops Act Inspector for the purposes of enforcing the provisions of the Act relating to (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) and (h) above.

INSPECTIONS

The following table shows the number and nature of the inspections carried out during the year:-

Houses (Public Health Act, 1936, Housing Act, 1957 and Rent Act, 1957)	342
Overcrowding	4
Drains and Sanitary Fittings	128
Water Supplies	99
Slaughterhouses	740
Animal Food Premises	7
Dairies and Pasteurising Plants	369
Food and Ice-Cream Premises	298
Unsound Food	41
Shops (Section 38)	48
Schools	54
Bakehouses, Factories, Workplaces and Outworkers	100
Fish Friers	19
Market Stalls	29
Watercress Beds	24
Swimming Pools	36
Moveable Dwellings and Caravan Sites	132
Public Conveniences (including Inns)	47
Dustbins	6
Flooding	1
Nuisances from:-	
Smell	19
Smoke	3
Piggeries	5
Rubbish	4
Poultry	3
Noise	17
Infested Premises:-	
Flies	17
Rats and Mice	75
Wasps	42
Bugs	2
Infectious Diseases	226
Miscellaneous	81

	3,018

NOTICES SERVED

1. Informal Notices

Housing Defects	22
Drains and Sanitary Fittings	3
Defective water service fittings	9
Food Hygiene Regulations	1
	<hr/>
	35
	<hr/>

2. Defects Remedied after Service
of Informal Notices

Housing Defects	24
Drains and Sanitary Fittings	3
Defective water service fittings	9
	<hr/>
	36
	<hr/>

3. Statutory Notices Nil

4. Works carried out by the
Council in Default Nil

COMPLAINTS

The following is a list of the complaints received during the year and gives a good idea of the variety and amount of work involved:-

Blocked Drains	100
Blocked W.C.'s	17
Blocked Sinks	11
Drains and Sanitary Fittings	18
Defective Water Service Fittings	11
Defective Gutters and Downpipes	3
Cesspool Overflowing	1
Housing Defects (General)	25
Leaking Roof	4
Flooding	1
Condition of Premises	3
Condition of Caravan	1
Condition of Yard	1
Defective dustbin	1
Accumulation of Refuse	1
Refuse not collected	7
Overgrown footpath	2
Lack of maintenance of roadway	2
Weeds	5
Smoke	2
Fumes from Garage	1
Smell	15
Noise Nuisance	2
Unsound Food	9
Glass in Milk	1
Dirty bottles of Milk	4
Sour Milk	3
Foreign object in loaf of bread	1
Dirty bread	1
Wasps nests	148
Insect pests	60
Nuisance from animals	3
Rabbits	2
Moles	1
Dead cats	2

Meat InspectionCarcasses and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>Excluding</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed (if known)	2,100	256	587	8,167	6,830	-
Number inspected	2,100	256	587	8,167	6,830	-
<u>All Diseases except</u> <u>Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole Carcasses condemned	-	1	8	8	11	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	565	132	56	713	1,243	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	26.9%	52.0%	10.9%	8.8%	18.2%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	87	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.095	-	-	-	1.27	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	7	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Weight of Meat and Organs Condemned

	<u>Tuberculosis</u> <u>cwts.</u> <u>lbs.</u>	<u>Other Diseases</u> <u>cwts.</u> <u>lbs.</u>
Carcasses and parts of carcases	10 88	42 90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Organs	-	67 12
Total:	10 88	109 102 $\frac{1}{2}$

Total Weight:

6 tons : 0 cwts : 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Other Food Condemned

Condemnation certificates were issued in respect of the following food voluntarily surrendered by private traders:-

<u>Canned Food</u>	<u>Cans</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Meat	44	
Fruit	54	
Milk	9	
Mincemeat	1	
Rice	1	
Mixed Vegetables	1	
Peas	2	
Soup	1	
Salmon	1	
Fish	2	
Green Peppers	1	
		152

Sundry other foodstuffs were condemned including 14 lbs. cod fillets, boxes of kippers, 2 turkeys, 7 dozen boxes of marsh-mallows, and 1 carton f tea.

The disposal of this food is dealt with at the Council's Refuse incinerator.

eat on Butchers' Premises

Home Killed Meat	$153\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Imported Meat	6	lbs.
	<hr/>	
	$159\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.

Inspection of Factories

APPENDIX 'E'

Factories Acts, 1937 & 1948.

1. Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors.)

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>on</u> <u>Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of</u>	<u>Occupiers</u> <u>Prosecuted</u>
	<u>written</u> <u>Notices</u>			
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	17	51	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	94	23	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises.)	6	4	-	-
<u>Total</u>	117	78	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which</u> <u>defects were found</u>			<u>Number</u> <u>of cases</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred</u>	<u>in which</u> <u>prosecutions</u>
To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	Instituted		
Want of cleanliness (S1)	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffectual drainage of floors (S5)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)				
(a) Insufficient	-	1	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-
<u>Total</u>	-	1	-	-

Sections 110 and 111

There are two outworkers on the list engaged in the making of wearing apparel. No action necessary.

TuberculosisNew Cases and Transfers

Periods	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
	.	.		1	1	
1	1					
2		2		1	1	
	1	1				
and upwards	1	1				
Total	3	2	5	1	1	2

Number of Cases on the Tuberculosis Register on 31st December, 1961.
(31st December, 1960 in brackets)

	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Respiratory	104	(103)	44	(42)	148	(145)
Non-Respiratory	9	(8)	14	(13)	23	(21)
Total	113	(111)	58	(55)	171	(166)

During the year, the number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register has increased by 5, as shown in the second Table. There was 1 new case and 6 transfers from other districts. In addition, 2 cases left the area.

Prevalence of and Control Over Infectious and Other Diseases

Final numbers according to sex and age after corrections of cases of infectious and other notifiable diseases notified during the year ended 31st December, 1961:-

	<u>Measles</u>			<u>Whooping Cough</u>			<u>Scarlet Fever</u>		
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 1 year	2		2						
1 year	7	11	18		1	1			
2 years	13	13	26		1	1		2	2
3 years	5	9	14	1		1			
4 years	16	12	28		1	1		1	1
5 - 9 years	60	70	130		1	1	1	3	4
10 - 14 years	3	3	6				1		1
15 - 24 years	1	1	2						
25 and over								1	1
Age Unknown	1	1	2						
<u>Total</u>	108	120	228	1	4	5	2	7	9

Dysentery

1 Female	Aged 1 year
1 Male	Aged 2 years
1 Female	Aged 15 - 24 years
1 Male	Aged 25 & over

Puerperal Pyrexia

2 Female

Food Poisoning

1 Male Aged 18 months

Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

1 Male Aged 14 years

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisations
Completed During the Year 1961

<u>Age at Date of final primary injection (as regards Col. 2)</u> <u>or of rein- forcing injection (as regards Col. 3)</u>	<u>Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation</u>	<u>Number of children who received a rein- forcing injection</u>
---	---	--

Diphtheria Alone

Under 1 year	-	-
1 - 4 years	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	16
<u>Total</u>	-	16

Diphtheria/Whooping Cough Combined

Under 1 year	1	-
1 - 4 years	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-
<u>Total</u>	1	-

Diphtheria/Tetanus Combined

Under 1 year	-	-
1 - 4 years	2	-
5 - 14 years	-	3
<u>Total</u>	2	3

Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus Combined

Under 1 year	127	-
1 - 4 years	159	14
5 - 14 years	24	195
<u>Total</u>	310	209

<u>Number Vaccinated</u>	<u>Vaccinations (Smallpox)</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>Under 1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2-4</u>	<u>5-14</u>	<u>15 & over</u>	
January-30th June	83	9	5	14	7	118
July-31st December	112	15	6	5	6	144
<u>Number Re-Vaccinated</u>						
January-30th June		1		5	38	44
July-31st December		1		3	25	29
						335

Table of Deaths

	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>	
Tuberculosis, respiratory	0	(1)	0	(2)	0	(3)
Tuberculosis, other	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Syphilitic Disease	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Diphtheria	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Whooping Cough	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Meningococcal Infections	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Measles	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	(1)	1	(0)	1	(1)
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	(1)	0	(0)	2	(1)
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	(3)	0	(1)	4	(4)
Malignant neoplasm, breast	1	(0)	6	(4)	7	(4)
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	0	(0)	4	(1)	4	(1)
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	9	(7)	7	(6)	16	(13)
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Diabetes	1	(0)	1	(0)	2	(0)
Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	(10)	14	(16)	24	(26)
Coronary disease, angina	15	(11)	10	(16)	25	(27)
Hypertension with heart disease	2	(1)	2	(3)	4	(4)
Other heart disease	16	(22)	28	(21)	44	(43)
Other circulatory disease	2	(4)	2	(1)	4	(5)
Influenza	0	(0)	2	(0)	2	(0)
Pneumonia	3	(1)	1	(3)	4	(4)
Bronchitis	9	(6)	5	(4)	14	(10)
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	(1)	2	(0)	4	(1)
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	0	(3)	1	(0)	1	(3)
Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	0	(2)	0	(0)	0	(2)
Nephritis and nephrosis	0	(1)	0	(1)	0	(2)
Hyperplasia of prostate	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Congenital malformations	0	(0)	1	(0)	1	(0)
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	19	(10)	12	(12)	31	(22)
Motor vehicle accidents	1	(0)	1	(1)	2	(1)
All other accidents	0	(2)	2	(0)	2	(2)
Suicide	2	(0)	0	(2)	2	(2)
Homicide and operations of war	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
All Causes	98	(87)	102	(94)	200	(181)

County Health ServicesHealth Visitors

Miss M. L. Collins

Miss D. D. Woodcock

Miss N. White

District Nurse/Midwives

Miss E. M. Ford

Mrs. A. Cousins

Miss N. Rutter

District Nurse

Mrs. B. E. Jones

Andover Health Centre, Junction Road, Andover.Clinics

Ante-Natal Clinic	2nd & 4th Mondays
Child Guidance Clinic	By Appointment only
Child Welfare Clinic	Thursdays
Dental Clinic	By Appointment only
Eye Clinic	By Appointment only
Immunisation Clinic	1st Saturdays
Orthopaedic Surgeon's Clinic	4th Tuesdays
School Clinic	Wednesdays
Speech Clinic	By Appointment only
Toddlers Clinic	4th Fridays
Tuberculosis Clinic	Wednesdays
Poliomyelitis Vaccination Clinic	2nd Wednesdays

